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U. S. Department of Agriculture

1962

Golden Anniversary

"True-to-Name"

DAHLIAS



"BILLIE"

For description see page 12



White Dahlia Gardens

Specializing in Dahlias since 1912

2480 S. E. Creighton Ave.

MILWAUKIE 22,

OREGON



Cactus type "Grace" Bright pink

DAHLIA PLANTS for 1962

What are Dahlia Plants ? See page 20

If you are looking for some of the **Best** of the many 1962 introductions, they are described on page 15.

Some of the 1960 and 1961 introductions and other scarce varieties are also offered.

Member of the:

Portland Dahlia Society
Pacific Northwest Dahlia Conference
Central States Dahlia Society
American Dahlia Society
National Capital Dahlia Society
National Dahlia Society of England

Which are the BB size dahlias?

The **BB** size dahlias, in this catalog, are those with a **5"** diameter following name. This medium size Florist type is now in Schedules of many dahlia shows under separate classification.

Planting Directions sent with every order



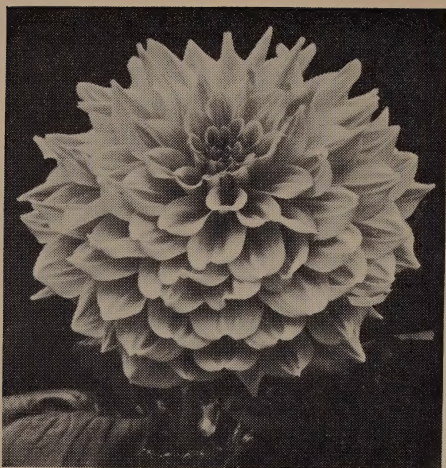
“Golden Wizard”

An 8 inch fimbriated Dutch Cactus dahlia



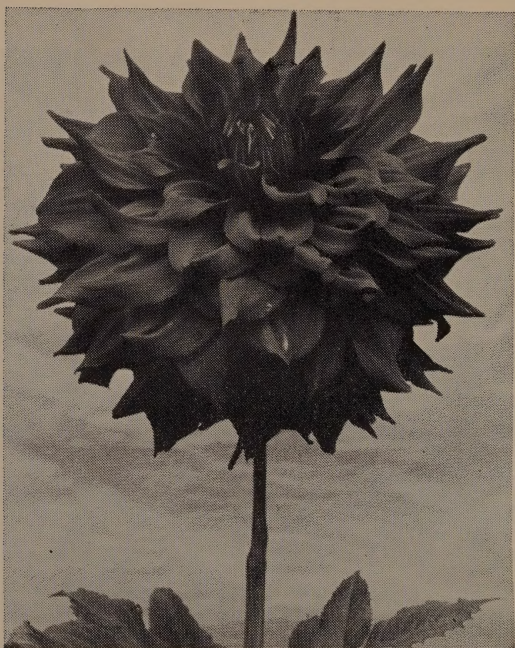
New Zealand Formal Dec. **“Kidds Climax”**

This picture is of a late season bloom. Earlier in the season it has much broader petals. Big Show winner

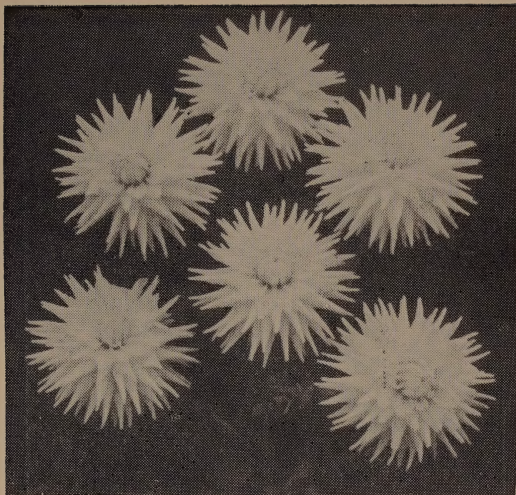


Otto's Thrill

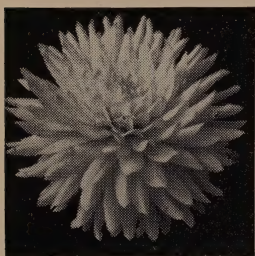
An 11 inch American origination
A good Show dahlia in A-size FD pink class



"Pop Harris" from Australia
A rich, glowing dark red shade



Miniature Semi-C. **“Brynmore Snow”**
Star-like English dahlia with centers always perfect



Straight petaled Cactus



Incurved Cactus type



“Mouney G.” A 5 inch Formal Dec.



“DUET” in our Gardens

A 6 inch Formal Decorative of dark red with every petal on every bloom tipped pure white



8 in. Cactus **“Nutley Sunrise”**

A free flowering California origination.

Dahlias like plenty of water when in bloom but can't stand 'wet feet'. How is your drainage?

Greetings Again, Dahlia Friends:

Four score and 10 years ago I issued a catalog and sold my first dahlia roots. This 1913 issue (I have a copy of it) describes 385 varieties, none of which would be reconized today, except by a few old timers. Over a half of these were of true Cactus type. The others were Decorative, Peony-flowered, Ball and Poms (no Semi-Cac.). Prices were from 20c to 50c, and a few of the new imported varieties slightly higher.

Have made a special effort to have this Golden Anniversary catalog a bit better than usual and suggest you keep it, as future issues may not be as instructive.

Wishing you continued success with your dahlias,

WHITE DAHLIA GARDENS

2480 S. E. Creighton Ave. MILWAUKIE, ORE.

An Invitation to all Dahlia Lovers

Come out and see over 300 varieties, growing in beds in an area of 60 x 100 feet. All are staked, tied and labeled. No tiresome walking. Should be at their best Sept. 1st till frost.

DIRECTIONS TO GARDENS

Go out McLaughlin Blvd, (Super Highway) south beyond Milwaukie, Ore. to Oak Avenue.

(Just one-half mile south of the Bomber)

With a Fred Meyer shopping center now on your left, you turn to the right (west). Go to the third cross street which is Linden Lane (formerly Steele Ave.); turn left (south) and go to end of the Lane and you are right there.

Please Read Before Ordering

ORDER EARLY—Orders are filled in rotation as received—order early and avoid disappointment.

TERMS—Cash with order or before shipping, by Money Order or Check. Stamps will be accepted on small orders. 5 to 20c preferred.

PREPAID—Everything in this catalog will be sent postpaid, except orders less than \$2.00. On these please add 15 cents for postage. If no postage received, small tubers will be sent

SUBSTITUTION—is not made unless you request it, and then only with equal or better variety of same color, or your second choice.

GUARANTEE--I carefully inspect each Dahlia root before packing for shipment and all are guaranteed to arrive in good growing condition with one or more live eyes or sprouts—and to be true to name. If any should prove otherwise, I will replace them, if returned.

Write or print name and address plainly.

Oregon State Nurseryman's License No. 1176

A Brief History of the Dahlia

The Dahlia is a native of Mexico and before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez was grown by the Aztecs under the name Acocotli.

It has been known to the horticultural world for only about 175 years, having been discovered in its single form, on the plateaus and prairies of Mexico over 2000 feet above sea level.

In 1789 seeds of this newly found flowering plant were sent from Mexico to the Royal Gardens at Madrid. It was soon given the name Dahlia in honor of Professor Andreas Dahl, a Swedish botanist, who did so much to improve it.

Evidently it took some twenty years for the first break towards the double form to appear. The *first* perfectly *double* flowers were obtained by M. Dankelaar, of the Belgian Botanical Gardens in 1814.

Twelve years later there were only sixty varieties. About this time (1820) the perfect Ball type with cupped petals was developed. It was about thirty years later before the miniature Ball or Pom Pon type was perfected.

After 1860 the dahlia lost some of its popularity. But in 1872 M. van der Berg, Utrecht, Holland, received a box of various roots and seeds from a friend in Mexico. They arrived in bad condition and just a few grew. From one tiny tuber a growth started and when it bloomed the brilliant color and distinct form created a sensation. This was the forerunner of the Cactus type of today. It was named, *Jaurezii*, after the President of Mexico, and was offered to the public for the first time about 1875. With the advent of this new type, interest increased by leaps and bounds. The contrast between *Jaurezii* and its many gorgeous descendants is so great that it staggers belief.

When the Cactus type was crossed with the broad, flat-petaled Decoratives it produced the Hybrid, or Semi-Cactus, type.

Dahlia evolution did not stop here, however, for in 1900 a new and very different type appeared: the Collarette, which was developed and first shown in France. New, improved varieties are again making this unique type very popular for bouquets and arrangements.

A few years later, Holland offered large, Peony-flowered Dahlias, which were so very free-flowering that they were the most popular garden dahlia for nearly 25 years.

In recent years Dwarf Bedding types have been developed which grow only 12 to 18 inches high, including Singles, Decoratives, Cactus, and the new Anemone type which has a pin-cushion-like center.

Now, after all these years of natural crosses and hand hybridizing, what do we have?

So many forms we cannot classify them.

So many colors we cannot describe them.

So many varieties we cannot name them.

So many admirers we cannot count them.

And still the parade keeps coming on and on.

With the kiss of the sun for pardon
And the song of the birds for mirth,
You are nearer "God's heart" in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

Successful Dahlia Growing

By E. Henry White

The Dahlia of to-day is one of the easiest of all flowers to grow and will produce more flowers, size considered, than any other plant grown, if these simple directions are followed.

Select an open, sunny situation, although they do quite well in partial shade if given a little more space or kept well thinned out. Getting full benefit of all the morning sun only is ideal. If possible, give your dahlias a 'home' of their own. Large sorts should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. apart in a bed 3 feet wide, or have two rows in a $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 foot bed with 30 in. between rows.

Prepare the soil in your beds by spading them 12 to 16 in. deep, in the Fall if possible, leaving it rough. In the Spring, spade it over again pulverizing and chopping it down with the spading tool as much as you can. Soil left too loose or lumpy will soon dry out. I find the English or trench method of spading the best way if a real good job is desired.

Dahlias are not very fussy about soil. They will grow in any soil which provides them with air, sufficient moisture and food in the proper proportions. Air is still free and yet many soils are in need of it. However, heavy, soggy soil can be much improved by digging or tilling in peat moss, coarse sand, partly rotted sawdust, compost, well rotted manure, etc.

If your soil is really poor, mix in extra well $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of bone meal per hill or 5 to 8 lbs. broadcast per 100 sq. ft. When partly grown, apply 2 lbs. of potash to this area and you will have a good, complete dahlia fertilizer, having about a 3-20-20 analysis. Keep Potash off foliage.

From early May to early June is the planting time we recommend for Portland and similar climates. This will give you flowers from the early part of August to heavy frost. They are really an Autumn flower and should not start to bloom till the heat of summer is just about over. However, those living near the ocean, or where the summers are cooler, can plant in April.

When planting, **never** stand the tuber on end; lay it flat in a hole 5 to 6 inches deep. If possible, turn tuber so the 'eye' points upward. Put some sand and peat or fine soil around and over the 'eye' end of it and then fill in with about 2 inches of the same or top soil. The balance can be filled in level after it grows up above surface of soil. If the soil is quite moist its better not to water when planting. The size of the tuber makes no difference as long as it has one good strong eye or sprout.

Allow only one sprout to grow from each tuber. When they have made their second or third set of leaves, pinch the top out. This causes it to grow a stout branch at the base

of each of the four or six leaves left. This means lower plants, more and better flowers.

When branches have reached a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, two strong stakes, 4 to 6 feet long (depending on height of the dahlia), should be driven in about a foot away from the plant, one on each side. Tie up loosely with harvesting twine or soft materials by wrapping around one of the stakes, then around branches and the other stake, then tie a loop and bow knot in front. As plant grows bow can be untied and twine raised up on stakes or another twine tied higher up.

To have the greatest of success is to keep them growing, but as strong and sturdy as possible. You will get few, if any, blooms (and inferior) from hardened or stunted growth.

If, at planting time your soil was not overly rich with nitrogen and your dahlias were not watered too much in their earlier growth, there should be, after a month or 6 weeks of growth, a vast network of fibrous, feeder roots all through the soil and they will extend out as far in all directions as the dahlia has grown in height. That is why a generous, gentle rain does so much more good. It soaks every foot of soil, thereby wetting every fibrous rootlet with better and warmer water than that from a faucet.

The dahlia root you plant, or the clump of roots that grow from it during the season, are not what makes your dahlias grow and bloom. It is the multitude of these tiny feeder roots that does the job. Roots (tuberous) are just nature's way of providing a means whereby dahlias can be carried over from one growing season to the next.

Sufficient moisture is one of, if not the most important requirement in the growing of quality blooms. As the growth increases, so too does the demand for water. In watering dahlias, bear in mind that you are not watering shallow rooting annuals. Your dahlias were planted 6 to 7 inches below the soil surface (or should have been) and the water should go down a few inches below this depth. Many water their dahlias too often and too little. This has a tendency to bring a majority of the feeder roots up to the surface where they are subject to starvation, and burning on sunny day. At any stage of the plant's growth a watering which wets only the top inch of the soil is a waste of time and water.

As a general rule it might be said that a dahlia uses its own weight in water each sunny day. Estimating that an average bush would weigh 8 to 10 lbs. it would therefore need 1 gallon of water a day. However, it is better to give 7 gallons once a week. This means less evaporation loss and the entire root system (not just an inch or two on top) will be supplied with moisture. If your bushes wilt a little during a warm day, don't be alarmed, as this shows they are growing fast—maybe too fast. A light overhead spraying of foliage with water after sundown will revive them.

Of course, there are various means of watering, but if you have planted your dahlias in double rows, laying a plastic sprinkler hose between the rows is an ideal way. Give just enough pressure to water both rows and every feeder root in the bed will soon be soaked, without packing the soil. If puddles start to form, you probably have enough moisture for a week or 10 days, if you rake lightly in a day or so, or if your beds are mulched.

If sufficient fertilizer has been applied broadcast and worked into the soil before planting, one may not need additional plant food. However, many growers wish to improve the size of their blooms. The extra feeding should begin after buds form and little if any should be applied after middle of September.

If liquid feeding is done, it should be applied when soil is quite moist from a rain or previous watering—not when too dry. Also, do NOT give too much at a time, ap-

Continued on following pages

DAHLIAS of All Types

From 4 to 12 inches in diameter.

Those with (C) after the name, have flowers similar to the dahlia shown inside cover.

(IC) These have narrow, incurving petals.

(SC) have broad petals, tapering to pointed tips

(FD) wide, evenly arranged, overlapping petals.

(ID) wavy, irregularly arranged, broad petals.

Read This! Regarding size of blooms

The average diameter of bloom follows the name of each variety, but is by no means the maximum. Many of the larger varieties will grow an additional inch or two when disbudded and "forced" a bit. Also, some blooms will be less than stated after a long blooming period, or when NO disbudding has been done.

Sizes now official by American Dahlia Society

A size— Over 8 inches in diameter.

B size— Over 6 in. to under 8 inches.

BB size— Over 4 in. to under 6 inches.

For dahlias under 4 in., see Miniatures

This year the size of the **B** dahlia has been increased to 6" to 9", at most Dahlia Shows.

Acapulco—(SC-9") Bright begonia rose with showy yellow center. Erect stem. 4 ft. **\$1.25**

Analita—(SC-8") Turkish red. Of perfect form erect on long, upright stems. 4½ ft. **\$1.**

Andrie's Wonder—(ID-10") Tips of petals resemble spoon 'mums'. Bronze with glowing gold center. Early and best of stems. 4 ft. **\$1.**

Antoinette—(C-9") Orchid pink to white. **.75**

Art. Linkletter—(SC-12") Pure yellow. Long, extra strong stems. Has won many **largest in show** awards. Late bloomer. 4 ft. **\$2.00**
Pot grown Roots, **\$1.40**

Autumn Blaze—(ID-11") Massive flowers of fiery red shaded with gold. Showy. 3 ft. **\$1.**

Ballego's Glory—(FD-7") Rich mahogany red with golden edge, tip. Very popular. 4 ft. **.75**

Best Seller—(C-6½") Dazzling scarlet. **\$1.25**

Beryl Jean (C-7") Mauve pink, cream cen. **\$1.**

Betty Woodruff—(FD-11") A pastel blend of peach pink and soft yellow center. 3 ft. **\$1.50**

Big Sister—(FD-9") Primrose, tinged lavender. Extra depth blooms. Stout stem. 3½ ft. **\$1.25**

- Black Narcissus**—(SC-7") Velvet, blackish red; darker center, Strong stems. 5 ft. \$1.00
- Boldface**—(ID-11") A bronzy orient red with rich gold on reverse side. Late. 4ft. \$1.50
- BUNNY**—(C-8") Pure lemon yellow on strong stems. Moderately incurved. 4 ft. \$1.25
- Burnbrae Memories**—(D-11") One of largest and finest pure yellows of all. 3 ft. \$1.00
- BUTCH**—(ID-7") Lovely yellow, with petals recurving back to upright stems. 4 ft. \$1.75
- Candeur Anversoise**—(C-6") Extra fine white with numerous straight petals. 4 ft. \$1.00
- Capella**—(C-8") Fimbriated rosy pink. 4ft. 1.25
- Cheerio**—(C-5") Violet rose; white tips. 4ft. .75
- Cherokee Beauty**—(D-10") Begonia rose. \$1.15
- Chinese Lantern**—(FD-5") A burnt orange. Reverse of petals a pure gold. 4 ft. \$1.25
- Clariam Royalty**—(C-9") Tyrian purple with silver reverse. Show winner. 5'. **Plants, \$1.**
- Croydon Dignity**—(FD-10") Beautiful, deep velvety red on rod-like stems. 3½ ft. \$1.25
- Croydon Masterpiece**—(ID-11") A coppery orange. Great depth. A winner. 4 ft. \$1.25
- Croydon Snotop**—(FD-10") White, 4ft. \$1.
- DANNY**—(IC-10") Best large bright pink. Deep blooms of perfect form on long, rigid stems. 1960 American introduction. 4 ft. \$2.00
- Dantino**—(C-7") Free blooming primrose yellow. Long, upright stems. Showy. 5 ft. \$1.00
- Decora**—(FD-7") Sparkling yellow. Stiff stems Early, constant bloomer. Showy. 4 ft. \$1.00
- Donette Robin**—(C-7") A glowing rich, deep red on excellent stems. Does not fade. An extra fine Pacific N. W. dahlia. 4 ft. \$1.50
- Doris Day**—(C-4 to 5") Dark red. 4 ft. \$1.00
- Dottie D**—(Ball-6") Extra large Ball of lavender, heavily overlaid purple. 3½ ft. \$1.00
- Dr. McKeen Cattell**—(SC-11") Cinnamon-apricot; fimbriated. Disbud severely, 3ft. \$1.50
- DUET**—(FD-7") Dark red, white tips. 3 ft. \$1.
- Earl Wood**—(FD-10") Primrose yellow with a gold sheen. Often a prizewinner. 3 ft. \$1.25
- EDNA L.**—(Ball-4½") A perfect ball in shape of pure lilac-purple. Long stems. 5ft. \$1.50
- Eldorado**—(SC-7") Orange; white tips. 4ft. 1.50
- Enchanteur**—(ID-7") Bordeaux shaded silver with silver reverse. Ideal stems. 4 ft. \$1.50

- Feu Anversoise** (C-6") Pure flame red. 4 ft. \$1.
- FIRST LADY**—(FD-8") Beautiful yellow recurving back to stem Big winner $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$1.00
- Florence Chadwick**—(C-7") Extra fine white. Perfect form and depth; long stems. 5 ft. \$1.
- Flying Saucer**—(SC-10") Showy pinkish lavender; attractive white center. 5 ft. \$1.25
- FRESCO**—(C-9") A beautiful, deep rose pink with deeply frimbriated petal tips. 5 ft. \$1.25
- Frisotin** (IC-5") Orange red with showy white tips. A free bloomer. Distinct. 3 ft. \$1.00
- Front Page**—(C to SC-8") Creamy white on long, strong stems. New Dutch, 5 ft. \$2.00
- Gerrie Hoek**—(FD-5") Lovely soft rose. .75
- Gina Lombaert**—(C-6") Pure salmon peach to yellow center. Free on good stems. \$1.25
- Golden Heart**—(SC-7") Bright flame-scarlet, with eye-catching gold center. 4 ft. 1.00
- Golden Leader**—(FD-6") Pure deep gold and held erect on long, stout stems. 4 ft. .75
- Golden Wizard**—(IC-8") Beautifully incurved with deeply fimbriated petals. Pure primrose yellow. Reasonable stems. 4 ft. \$1.25
- Good Morning**—(C-5") Very fine clear, light rose pink. Ideal pink for cutting. 4 ft. .75
- GRACE**—(C-5") Persian rose An early, free continuous bloomer. Favorite. 3 ft. \$1.00
- GUY WILLS**—(C-7") Deep yellow and orange with large white tips. Good depth, centers and stems. Variable. 4 ft. Small root, \$1.50
- Harrison**—(D-10") Rich bright red on strong, long, upright stems. 5 ft. Pot root, \$1.50
- Helen C. Reed**—(C-7") Pure, bright, apricot orange. Has perfect centers and held erect on ideal stems. No better orange. 4 ft. \$1.50
- Helen West**—(FD-10") A salmon pink, tinted buff and mauve. Good stems. A very free bloomer for such a large dahlia. 4 ft. \$1.75
- Hillcrest Brilliant**—(C-5") Bright cherry red. Healthy grower. Ideal stems. 4 ft. .75
- Hillcrest Gratuity**—(SC-9") Satiny orange salmon. Sturdy bush. Good stems. 3 ft. \$1.25
- IVA JEAN**—(C-7") An incurved, soft mallow purple (mauve), tipped white. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$1.50
- Impressive** (FD-11") Pure, deep lavender. Extra good depth Long, erect stems. 5 ft. \$1.25

Following each name is average diameter of bloom.

- Jane Lausche**—(SC-10") A rosy mauve with many flowers tipped white. 4 ft. **\$1.00**
Also **Pot Roots** for .65
- JANET BECKETT**—(SC-9") A deep yellow, tinted with apricot. Of real merit. 4 ft. **\$1.00**
- Jan Teulings**—(FD-6") Very bright shade of orange-scarlet. Best of stems. 3 ft. **\$1.00**
- JELITTO**—(C-7") Rich salmon, blending to a gold center. Deeply fimbriated. 4 ft. **\$1.35**
- Jennifer Farr**—(IC-9") Striking dark red. Is robust grower with strong stems. 4 ft. **\$1.35**
- Jennifer Toome**—(St C-7") Rose pink to white center. Slim, deeply split petals. 3 ft. **\$1.00**
- Jersey's Beauty**—(FD-6") Rich pink 5 ft. **.50**
- Jody Noel**—(C-6") Bright gold, blended rich flame. Narrow, straight petals. 4 ft. **\$2.00**
- JUANITA**—(C-7") Clear, rich, deep rose red. Very full-petaled, on ideal stems. 4 ft. **\$1.00**
- JUDITH**—(FD-10") Purest yellow; petals recurving back to the erect stems. 4 ft. **\$1.50**
- JUNE**—(FD-6") Old rose; copper sheen. **.85**
- KELVIN**—(ID-11") One of the best. A lovely soft peach rose on stout stems. 3 ft. **\$1.00**
- Kidd's Climax**—(FD-10") Blend of light yellow, pink and orchid. A winner. 3 ft. **\$1.25**
- Kimberly Jewell**—(C-7") White, blending to garnet at ends of petals. Showy. 4 ft. **\$2.00**
- Lady Bonython**—(C-6") Yellow, blending to salmon rose at ends of petals. 4 ft. **\$1.00**
- Lady Esther**—(FD-5") Lavender, blended deep rose with purple at tips. A beauty. 5 ft. **\$1.**
- Larry Heslin**—(ID-9") Mimosa yellow, flecked purple. Good grower and stem. 3 ft. **\$1.00**
- Lavender Perfection**—(FD-11") Pure pinkish lavender of perfect regularity. 4 feet. **\$1.00**
- Lavengro**—(ID-10") Pure deep mauve of perfect form on strong, erect stems. 4 ft. **\$1.50**
- Lawrence Welk**—(FD-5") An attractive pure rich mauve. Ideal stems to cut. 3 ft. **\$1.00**
- Lilac Veil**—(IC-7") Beautiful lilac, held erect on long, stiff stems. Hard to beat. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- L. M. Proops**—(C-8") Rich currant red. Narrow quilled petals. Good stems. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- Lulu Pattie**—(SC-11") One of the largest and of extra depth. Pure white. Late. 3 ft. **\$4.00**
- Marilyn Dale**—(SC-10") Fuchsia rose or rosy lilac. Strong grower; long stems. 5 ft. **\$1.00**

- Margaret Duross**—(D-10") Attractive orange Vigorous growth. Erect stems. 5 ft. **\$1.25**
- Mary Case**—(C-8") Rich blood red. 4 ft. **1.25**
- Mary Richards**—(FD-5") Beautiful blending of pink and lilac. Ideal stems. 4 ft. **.85**
- Mc Donald Quill**—(FD-9") Velvety crimson usually heavily tipped white. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- Moeder Mathilde**—(C-7") Blackish, ox-blood red with violet glow. Extra long, wiry stems and a very free bloomer. 4 ft. **.. \$1.00**
- Mrs. Hester Pape**—(ID-10") A rich ruby red on rod-like stems. A winner. Pot root, **\$1.**
- Mrs. Mary Lord**—(ID-10") Intense pure, light orange. Long, erect stout stems. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- Mrs. McCartney**—(FD-8") Orchid purple of perfect formation on stout stems. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- Mrs. M. Watt**—(SC-4½") Pleasing shade of tinted light yellow. Artistic form. 4 ft. **.75**
- Mouney C.**—(FD-5") Pure waxy white. Long strong stems. Unusual substance. 3 ft. **\$1.00**
- MOYA MARCE**(SC-5") Lavender pink, penciled and striped with rich purple. 4 ft. **\$1.00**
- Musashi**—(ID-10") Lilac, splashed red. **\$1.**
- My Doris R.**—(ID-11") Pure primrose yellow. Vigorous grower. 4 ft. Small roots, **\$1.50**
- Nagel's Solidite**—(C-8") Pure Neyron rose on long, stiff stems. Perfectly formed 4 ft. **\$1.15**
This is really an outstanding large pure rose pink.
- New Titan**—(ID-11") Deep mauve with darker shadings. Strong, erect stems. 5 ft. **\$1.25**
- NIGER**—(C-6") As near black as any cactus. Early, free on wiry, erect stems. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- NITA**—(C-7") A deep lavender splashed and penciled deep rose red. Winner. 4 ft. **\$1.00**
- Nocturne**—(D-5") A glowing orchid purple. Constant bloomer; long stems. 4 ft. **.75**
- Nutley Sunrise**—(C-8") Bright apricot, suffused with burnt orange. Early. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- Orchid Lace**—(SC-7") White with tips and edgings a deep mauve. Striking flowers on long, upright stems. New, '61. 5 ft. **\$3.50**
- ORFEO**—(C-6") A glistening fuchsia purple of perfect form. Blooms early, freely. 3½ ft. **.75**
- Otto's Thrill**—(FD-10") Camelia rose pink, tinged yellow at edges. Blooms and stems exhibition quality. Many blooms. 4 ft. **\$1.25**
- Pacific Conquest**—(C-8") Beautifully incurved rose, fuchsia blend. A dandy. 4 ft. **\$1.25**

- Pape's Yellow**—(IC-8") A rich yellow with deeply lacinated petals. Free. 4 ft. \$2.00
- Perfectos**—(C-7") Clear, blood red on best of stems. Early, constant bloomer 4 ft. \$1.25
- Pari Taha Sunrise**—(SC-5") Rich yellow, tipped bright red. Showy. 5 ft. Pot root, .85
- Peggy Linn**—(FD-7") Gold. shading to flame at petal ends. Long, strong stems. 5 ft. \$2.00
- Piedmont Jewell**—(SC-8") Deep lavender of perfect form and unusual depth. 4 ft. \$1.50
- Pontiac**—(C-5") Bright carmine, tinted salmon. Long. wire-like stems. 4 ft. .75
- Pop Harris**—(FD-9") Rich, deep red of excellent form on real good stems. 4 ft. \$1.00
- Popular Guest**—(C-6") Lovely pink with a cream base. Deeply lacinated. 4 ft. \$1.25
- Promise**—(C-7") A fimbriated yellow with full centers, held erect. Free bloomer. 4 ft. \$2.00
- Races Red**—(FD-10") Cerise red of extra depth on long, cane-like stems. 5 ft. \$1.25
- Red Sails**—(C-7") Showy amber yellow blending to rose red at tips. Shade it. 3½ ft. \$1.50
- Ronald J.**—(C-7") Dark velvety red. Elegant blooms held erect on long, stout stems. Vigorous. A 1961 U.S. 5 ft. Pot Root, \$2.00
- RONLEA MARTIN**—(FD-10") A rich rhodamine pink beauty; ideal stems. 4 ft. \$1.50
- Rouget de Lisle**—(ID-4½") Sparkling red cut flower. Early, abundant bloomer. 3 ft. \$1.25
- Sellwood Glory**—(FD-7") Pansy purple, suffusing to a silvery white edging. 4 ft. \$1.00
- SHOWBOAT**—(FD-11") Purest white. Well placed on sturdy stems 3½ ft. \$1.50
- Silver Wedding**—(IC-10") White, slight tinting of lilac. Long, stout stems, 4 ft. \$1.00
- Sister Kenny**—(C-5") White blended with lilac at tips. A beauty; dandy stem. 4 ft. \$1.25
- SPARKLE**—(SC-6") Brightest pure yellow of good depth, carried erect on stiff stems well above foliage. Prolific. Dutch. 4 ft. \$1.35
- Southern Beauty**—(FD-5") White, heavily suffused purple. Best of stems. 3 ft. \$1.25
- Souv. de J. FATH**—C-9"—A beautiful, clean light pink with white center. 5 ft. \$1.00
If you want a tall, showy, back ground dahlia, try this,
- SURPRISE**—(SC-10") Massive peach pink on best of stems. Constant winner. 5 ft. \$1.25

When you have your dahlias named (correctly) you will learn to know them 'personally' and enjoy them more.

- Tapis Orient**—(IC-7") Incurved yellow striped and spotted carmine red. 4 ft. \$1.35
- TARTAN**—(ID-7") Dark oxblood red with center of petals white. Unique form. 5 ft. \$1.00
- Television**—(C-6") A narrow, incurved bright yellow with orange red tips. 3 ft. \$1.00
- The Master**—(D-10") Deep bronze to brownish center. Stout, long stems, 5 ft. \$1.50
- UCHUU**—(FD-12') A glowing rose red. Well formed blooms with perfect centers. Long, cane-like, erect stems. 5 ft. \$1.50
- Val St. Lambert**—(C-7") Creamy pink, to a cerise rose at deeply split tips. 4 ft \$1.00
- Vera Seyfang**—(FD-11") Lovely pink-lavender Petaloids at base of each petal. 4 ft. \$1.50
- Wagschals Goldkrone**—(C-7") Deep incurved gold with brown center. 4 ft. \$1.25
- Whitehall**—(SC-10") Extra fine white. Often a Show winner in it's class. 4 ft. \$1.50
- WINDLASSIE**—(ID-8") Recurved pure white. Top prizewinner many times. 5 ft, \$1.15
- Yellow Profusion**—(C-6") Clear, rich yellow. Prolific bloomer, erect on long, wiry stems. Ideal to cut—keeps well, too. 4 ft. \$1.30
- Yellow Surprise**—(C-7") Purest yellow, held well above foliage; ideal stems. 4½ ft. \$1.35

Dwarf Bedding Dahlias

These will grow only about 18 to 24 inches in height. Especially valuable for borders, beds, rockeries or in front of shrubbery, etc.

Do not plant a Dwarf between or behind tall growers

- Bonnie Esperance**—A one inch single of light pink. Profuse bloomer. 1 foot high. .35
- Jessie Ross**—(D) Small, deep flowers of pure Persian rose. Compact bushes. 2 ft. .75
- My Fancy**(sc) Rich cream or pale yellow. 18" high and of same width, covered with full-centered blooms all season long. .75
- Rose Hall**—Double 3" soft rose pink and is a prolific bloomer. Good stems, 2 ft, .75
- Park Princess**—(St.C-3½") Lovely pure pink. Prolific, with perfect centers and wiry stems. Ideal bedder. Favorite with many. 2 ft \$1.00
- Mia Karsten**—(Single-3") Very showy rich, clear lilac-rose with maroon ring or halo around the yellow disc. Very attractive on bush or in bouquets. Stiff stems. 2 ft. .60

MINIATURE DAHLIAS

These are the same type as the large sorts but measure only $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, except where 4 in. flower size is given.

They bloom profusely, have ideal stems and are most popular for medium size bouquets.

Miniature Cactus & Semi-Cactus

ANDRIE'S ORANGE—(Cac) Brilliant orange held erect on long, stiff stems. 4 ft. .50

Becky—(C)—Deep mauve pink erect on long stems. Prolific bloomer. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .75

BILLY—(St C-4") Pure rich yellow. An early, prolific and constant bloomer. Well formed, deep flowers of good substance, held at just the right angle on best of stems above foliage. Neat upright grower. New. 4 ft. \$2.00

Bronze Princess—(sc) Bright gold blending to apricot at tips. Best of stems. 5 ft. .75

Brynmore Snow—(sc) Star-like pure white of perfect form, centers. Good stems 3 ft. .75

Centennial Joy—(C) Rich salmon-peach to a yellow base. Erect stems to cut. 4 ft. \$1.00

Fuchsia Gem—(sc) Rich, bright violet purple, Prolific bloomer on wiry stems. 3 ft. .75

Ginny Johnston—(SC) Attractive rose red, with gold at base. Free bloomer. 3 ft. .75

MAXEEN—(C) Bright rose, blending to tips of white. Bushy; ideal stems $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$1.00

Orient Morn—(IC) Orange flame color to a gold at base. Extra long, wiry stems hold flowers erect. Very free bloomer. 4 ft. .75

Orient Morn is a bushy grower and might need some thinning out on nitrogen rich soils or if in much shade.

Pacific Corvette(C-3") Blend of apricot and yellow; twisted, incurving petals. 3 ft. .50

Ruby Charm—(c) A rich ruby red of perfect form, ideal stems and good keeper. 4 ft. .75

Sarah W.—(C-4") Bright turkey red. Long, erect wiry stems; profuse bloomer. 5 ft. \$1.

Treasure—(sc) Lovely old rose pink with full centers all season. Ideal to cut. 3 ft. .60

Woodleigh—(sc) Pure rich burnt orange. Free bloomer on long erect stems. 4 ft. .75

Some Dahlias Not in Catalog

If you do not find a variety in this catalog, write. I have some which stock is too limited to list. Will be glad to quote prices.

Miniature Decorative Dahlias

2½ to 3½" in diameter, except where stated.

Arabian Night—Blackish maroon. Very prolific bloomer on best of stems. 3 ft. .75

Greenacres Jody—(FD) Deep amber yellow shaded flame at ends of petals. Ideal in habit and stems. Early and prolific. 3 ft. \$1.25

Gypsy's Kiss—White to lavender, with fine streaks and specks of violet. 4 ft. .50

Hockley Nymph—Cream color of most perfect form, on long, ideal stems. Is as near faultless as any dahlia yet grown 3 ft. \$1.00

Best Miniature at 1962 Central States Show, Chicago.

I Believe—(D) Deep golden yellow tinted salmon rose near edges. Has extra depth and keeps well cut. Sometimes Semi-C. 4 ft. \$2.

Jescot Tangerine—(FD) Best of it's type in pure orange to cut or exhibition. 5 ft. .75

Johnnie Casey—Bright orient red with generous white tips. Profuse; popular. 3 ft. .75

Marian—A gem in pastel pink to cut. 4 ft. .75

PEANUTS—(FD) A lovely 2½" creamy white erect on long, wiry stems. Petite and floriferous. For garden, cutting or show. 4 ft. \$2.00

Red Top—Small, perfectly formed, cherry red with good centers and stems. New. 3 ft. \$1.

Silver Springs—A soft, delicate pink. Ideal for arrangements and exhibition. 3 ft. .75

Snowflake—(ID to SC-4") White with lacinated petals. Profuse on good stems. 3 ft. .50

Collarette Dahlias

Average diameter of all Collarettes is 3 to 4½ in.

Cherubino—Pure white with creamy collar. Long, stiff stems. Keeps well cut. 4 ft. .50
Best keeper, when cut, of all the Collarettes.

Clair de Lune—Yellow; yellow coll. 3ft. .50

LA CIERVA—Unusual and most pleasing rich burgandy rose; large white collar. 4 ft. .75

La Giaconda—Scarlet; yellow collar. 3ft. .50

Soestdijk—Rich orange with yellow collar .50

SURPRISE Offer of Dahlias

From May 10th to June 15th, I will send postpaid a named collection worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 for only \$2.20 All quite different in color, type, size, etc. Our selection, as I am giving you the benefit of a planting time surplus that is always had on some varieties each season.

When you water, don't sprinkle, soak 'em good.

POMPON DAHLIAS

Diminutive Ball shaped dahlias that are so popular for cut flowers, as they have good stiff stems and are real good keepers. They are also free and constant bloomers.



Albino —An ideal small pure white. 3 ft.	.50
Amusing —Orange red to gold base. 4 ft.	.50
BETTY ANN —A beautiful pink shade.	.35
Crossfield Ebony —Pure blackish red..	.75
Edith Mueller —Apricot, shaded flame.	.35
Kasasagi —Gold with rust red edges. 4ft.	.40
Leslie Marks —Small amber yellow. 3 ft.	.50
Mary Munns —Lilac with orchid sheen.	.35
Mrs. French —Soft amaranth rose... ..	.50
Pooka —A neat darkish blood red	.50
PY —Small, perfect pure yellow. 4 ft.	.50
Ranja —Very fine scarlet orange.....	.50
Rifleman —Small, neat old rose.....	.50
Tjoklat —Best small chocolate maroon.	.50
Unit —The tiniest of deep red pompons	.60
Willo's Violet —Purple, lighter reverse	.50
4 varieties. my choice, for \$1.20, postpaid.	

Knives for dividing Dahlia clumps

HAWK-BILL SHOE KNIFE No. 2

The same as I have used for 30 years.

Easy to sharpen. Strong, stationary handles.

If mailed with dahlia roots, or called for, **.85** If mailed seperately, **.95**

No Blot Indelible Pencil for permanate marking on washed, damp tubers. "Bottle of Ink in a pencil". **.25**

DAHLIA PLANTS

See page 20 for illustration and explanation

Ready for mailing May 10th to June 10

Plants will be sent **postpaid** as far as the 4th zone, if order amounts to **\$4.00** or more. If under \$4.00, add **35 cents** for postage.

If to the 5th zone or beyond, add **50 cents** for postage, regardless of amount of order.

If wanted sent Special Handling, send additional **35c.**

Plants are pot-grown and well rooted. When mailed, more or less of the soil is carefully washed off, replaced with wet moss and wrapped in wax paper, before packing. Whenever possible, I advise calling at greenhouse for them

The following are 1962 introductions

Ad Lib—(*Chambers*) (St C-11") Heliotrope heavily penciled pansy purple and sometimes tipped white. Strong stems and erect blooms. 1961 (A-size) Gold Medal winner. **\$5.00**

Jas-Mar Queen—(*Ryan*) (St C-7") Pure white with full centers. Profuse; erect, long stems. 1961 (B-size) Gold Medal winner. **\$3.50**

Pauline Hubbard—(*Lundgren*) (I C-7") Indian orange with yellow at base. Should be a future Show winner Won Gold Medal. **\$3.50**

Red Wings—(*Nicholson*) 3 1/2" Miniature FD of glowing scarlet. Early and profuse. Ideal to cut or show. Won Darrill Hart Medal. **\$2.00**

Rees Sunrise—(*Rees*) (St C-8") A full petaled canary yellow, erect on excellent stems. Awarded 3 Trial Ground Certificates. **\$3.00**

SWEET GEN—(*Brunjes*) 3" Min. FD. Lovely soft pink with yellow base. Very profuse on wiry stems. A. D. S. Gold Medal winner for small dahlias. Dandy for arrangers. **\$2.00**

School Days—(*Maytrott*) 5" Single that blooms early to late. Firey orange red. Extra good keeper when cut. Showy in garden **\$1.50**
Cut these flowers **young** — before much pollen develops.

Iceland—(*Dutch*) I C-9") Purest of white, held high above foliage on elegant stems **\$2.00**

Forthright—(*Dutch*) I C-10") Brightest yellow with narrow petals. Strong stems. **\$2.00**

New Amsterdam—(*Dutch*) I D-12") Cherry red with stout stems and good centers. **\$2.50**

Promotion—(*Dutch*) C-7") Champagne color, shaded old rose. Deeply fimbriated petals that are rolled and twisted. Distinct. **\$2.00**

Other new Dahlias in Plants on next page

Planting directions, for Plants, sent with the order.

New and Scarce varieties—PLANTS ONLY

Headmaster—(FD-10") Beautiful pure mauve. High full center. One of the best. 3 ft. **\$1.50**

Jeunesse—(SC-7") Bright orange, slightly hued salmon. Well shaped flowers, erect on long, strong stems. 1961 Dutch. 4 ft. **\$1.25**

KENYA—(ID-11") Bright nasturtium orange with wide, wavy petals. As large as any and erect on cane-like stems. U. S. 4½ ft. **\$1.50**

Kompliment—(C-7") A clear lilac pink, white center. Blooms have great depth with deeply fimbriated petals. Good stems. 4 ft. **\$1.00**

Marcelle J.—(St C-8") Milk white beautifully tinted lilac on outer half of petals. Erect on stout stems. Long lasting cut. 4 ft. **\$1.50**

MASCOT—(FD-8") Bronzy orange consistently tipped pure white. Has good depth and full centers. Strong stems. 4 ft, **\$1.00**

Miss North Sydney—(C-7") Petals are white with picotee edge of purple and blending to orchid at tips. Distinct, lovely. 4 ft. **\$1.50**

Miss Pat. Murphy—(ID-10") Elegant Spanish orange tinted carmine on reverse of broad, wavy petals. Good grower, stems. 3 ft. **\$1.75**

Pacific Banner—(C-7") A lovely pure mauve held well above foliage on rigid stems. Of perfect form. From Puget Sound. 5 ft. **\$1.50**

Violet Splendor—(ID-11") Rich violet purple. Vigorous grower. Has extra depth with petals recurving to stem. American. 3 ft. **\$2.50**

Tree Labels Copper wired & painted.

These are not those made locally, but are a smoother, more lasting label, made in New England.

100 for 75c or 200 for **\$1.30**

when packed with order of dahlia roots.

If ordered separately, add 25c or 35c for postage, packing.

Right here in Portland Oregon is held one of the

Largest Dahlia Shows in the U. S.

This year it's combined with N. W. Conference Show
It will be Sat. & Sun. just before Labor Day.

Join the Portland Dahlia Society Now
and exhibit at this Show. For full information
phone Secretary, Mrs. McEvoy, AL 4-2532

Just One of those Winter Jobs

Every line of type in this catalog I have hand set, one letter at a time, the old-fashioned way. Pages were printed one at a time, too, on a 6 x 10 hand press. The 8 picture pages and cover were printed by a regular printer.

ply at intervals of about every 10 days or 2 weeks, if you think they need it. There are many kinds of concentrated liquids and water soluble dry fertilizers to use. However, one should use those containing all three of the major elements: **nitrogen, phosphate and potash**. The name or brand of a fertilizer means nothing to your dahlias. It is the **analysis** printed on the sack or bottle that is **most important**. Using an **excess** of **nitrogenous** fertilizer such as sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, Milorganite, etc., could give larger flowers but they might also be a bit coarse and floppy and may soon wilt. Also, your tubers might not winter over as well.

There are so many mixed fertilizers having different analyses, it is always confusing for the average person to know which to use on dahlias. I can only suggest you use one with an analysis where **first** element (nitrogen) is much lower than the **last** two (phosphate and potash). Follow directions for how much to use per sq. ft. or plant.

A light top dressing once or twice during August and maybe once in September is recommended. Apply it in a wide circle 6 to 18 inches away from the stalk of the plant or better yet, over the entire bed if your dahlias were planted that way. Watering is most effective and necessary right after the application of a water soluble fertilizer. Water enough to carry it deeply into the soil. It will take about a week for results to show in your plants.

When buds appear, stop all deep cultivation and give the beds a mulch of manure, leaves, grass clippings, etc. If sufficient mulching is not available, make a shallow basin around each plant, and fill well with mulching.

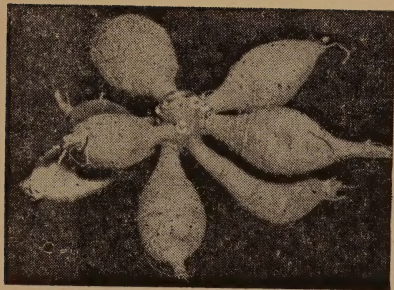
If you want larger Dahlias of greater substance and longer, stronger stems — **disbud**. When the size of peas, pinch off all buds in a cluster except the largest, unless it is deformed.

To make your dahlias healthier looking and also to hold insects in check, give them a light shower bath every evening, during the dry hot weather. They will greatly appreciate it.

A few days after the tops have been blackened by a heavy frost, late in the Fall, cut them off and dig carefully so as not to break the necks of tubers. Remove most of the soil, but not necessarily all of it. When possible, dig on a sunny day, allowing clumps to dry off before storing, cutting off the remaining hollow stalk as close to tubers as you can. If troubled with wet stem rot, turn clumps upside down or, split stalk and clump in halves. An old-fashioned or potato cellar is ideal for dahlias. If in a heated basement, put them in the coolest corner, on the floor or in a large box. Before there are signs of shriveling, cover the clumps slightly with barely moist earth, peat, sand, sawdust, or any of these mixed. Burlap sacks laid over them, helps to keep top tubers from drying. Sprinkle lightly occasionally before they show signs of shrinking.

In the spring when the tubers commence to sprout, the clumps should be divided with a **sharp** knife into divisions of single tubers or more, with one strong eye or sprout to each.

Some prefer to wash, divide partly and pack them away at digging time or soon after.

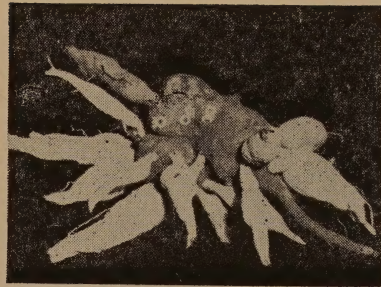


A **Clump** of dahlias after digging, cleaning, trimming off fibrous feeder roots and cutting off stalk close to tubers. It is now ready for storage in a frost proof place, packed in sawdust, sand and peat, soil, vermiculite, newspapers, etc.

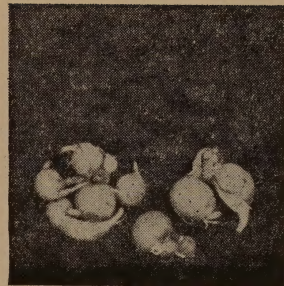
Such uniform clumps as this are an exception to the rule. Seldom can you divide clumps with 7 tubers into 7 divisions with 'eyes'.



The **same clump** after dividing. Note the 'eyes' at crown end of tubers circled in white. The tuber painted white is the 'mother' tuber and is usually discarded when too large or is without an eye.



A 'large' **clump**, but having only three tubers with 'eyes'. All the tubers painted white are 'feeder' tubers, attached to the three good tubers and not to the crown. Before storing or dividing cut them all off with a sharp knife or pruning shears and discard them—no 'eyes.' This will also save some storage space.



These **Pot Roots** are dormant clumps, grown in 2½ or 3 inch pots, from cuttings taken late the previous spring. They will usually produce a better clump in the fall than do field grown divisions, especially if the latter are rather large when you plant them.

Insects that Attack Dahlias

THRIPS are very tiny yellowish insects hard to see without a magnifying glass. They enter unfolding leaf tips and buds, causing gnarled leaves and stunted petals.

LEAF HOPPERS are larger than Thrips and a pale yellowish green. When bushes are disturbed they fly out from the under side of leaves, where they live and 'work'.

TARNISH PLANT BUG is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, of brownish shades. It punctures flower stems and tiny buds, deforming and blighting them. They also tarnish petals.

Cucumber BEETLES are greenish yellow with 12 black spots. They eat holes in the petals of the flowers.

APHIDS (Plant Lice) Soft bodied, green, black or red insects, sometimes infesting dahlia stems and buds.

RED SPIDER MITE are minute insects that work on under side of leaves, starting on older and lower ones, and traveling up the bush. Take off all lower leaves and spray thoroughly under side of remainder of foliage. Spray again in a few days to kill those mites that may have hatched from eggs that were not killed with first spraying.

To **CONTROL** these **PESTS** I have had satisfactory results with 25 per cent Liquid **D D T** on any or all of the upper four. However, if Spider Mites are evident, I suggest you use **Improved Isotox** or 50 per cent **Malathon** which will control all these insects.

DISEASES & INSECTS rob the plants of vitality, and in the case of most diseases, eventually destroy the plants. Only control for plants infected with **Virus** (foliage spotted or marked with two shades of green) or stunted bushes, is to dig out and Destroy them when symptoms are apparent. Disease is spread by chewing and sucking insects—keep them controled.

KEEPING CUT DAHLIA BLOOMS

Cut the flowers as late as possible in the evening or at daylight in the morning, while the dew is still on them. Cut with long stems or stalks, removing all leaves on lower half of stems. Then immediately submerge them one-half of their length in cold water and put them in a cool place, away from all draft for a few hours, or overnight, if possible. If you pierce the hollow, lower part of the stem with the point of a knife, it will allow it to take up more water. In cutting any of the double types, try and select those blooms that are in their prime, or developed to their fullest extent. Just a day too soon will often make quite a difference in some of the quicker maturing varieties.

When cutting **SINGLE** dahlias select only the youngest blooms, (those not fully open preferred) and they will last about four days, or till the pollen in center fully develops.

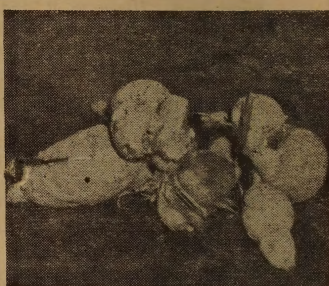
Syringing the cut blooms with a fine spray of water will help them to last. When wilted, they will usually revive if sprayed and put in a cool place, away from drafts, in fresh water.

When you plan on having a bouquet of dahlias in your home on Sunday, cut them late Saturday evening and place them deep in cold water in a cool place, out of drafts—they will keep much longer.

DAHLIA PLANTS



Dahlia Plants are grown from cuttings taken from selected roots and rooted in a propagating bench. They are then potted and when well established are ready for shipment. These plants will produce bushes and flowers equal to those grown from roots, if given a bit more care after planting out. Set the ball of soil 5 to 6 inches below the surface. Water well and shade for a few days, if sun is hot.



A clump of tubers grown from a 'plant' set out in June, and dug in November after three months of blooming. At right it's divided into two; some divide into 4 or more

Entering Blooms in a Dahlia Show ?

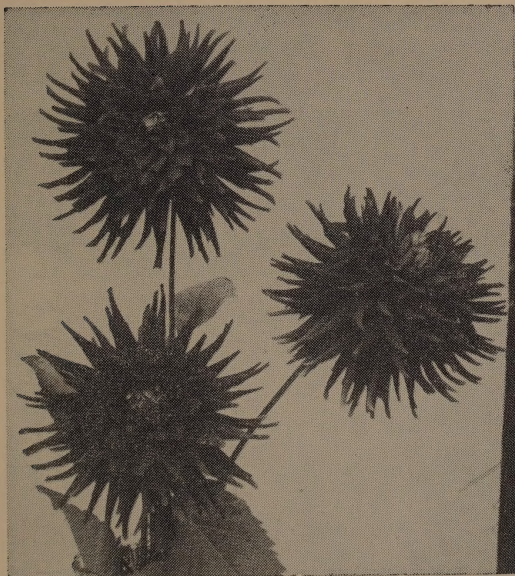
The following Official Score Card of American Dahlia Society may help you to select a winner

		All sizes & types	
COLOR		No. of points,	20
Should be Clear, Bright and Attractive			
STEM (15 pts.) and Bloom Position (5)	..		20
Strong, Proper length. Erect at 45 degree angle.			
Petal Formation			15
Uniform, Artistic. True to type.			
Foliage			15
Healthy, Vigorous, Proper amount.			
		Over 8"	Under 8"
Substance		10	15
PETALS:— Firm, Thick, Back good.			
SIZE	.. (Only on A size)	10	—
Distinction, Uniformity	..	10	15
(On Vases, etc. of 3 or more.)			



“McDonald Quill” and “Tartan”

Two good ones from Australia



“Juanita” a 7 in. Cactus type
From South Africa. Note depth of blooms



Incurved Cactus **“Pacific Conquest”**

One of the best Northwest originations.

Have you taken time to read **all** the pages of growing instructions? I think you will find them quite interesting and somewhat different.



“Hockley Nymph”

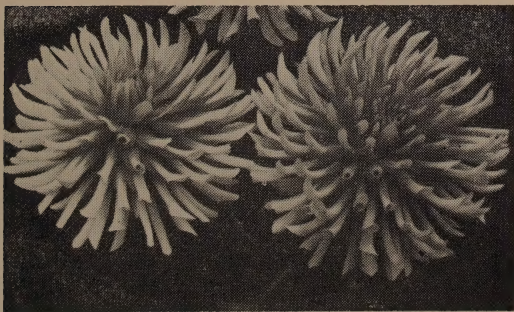
An English Miniature, as faultless as any



7 in. Dutch Cactus "Lilac Veil"



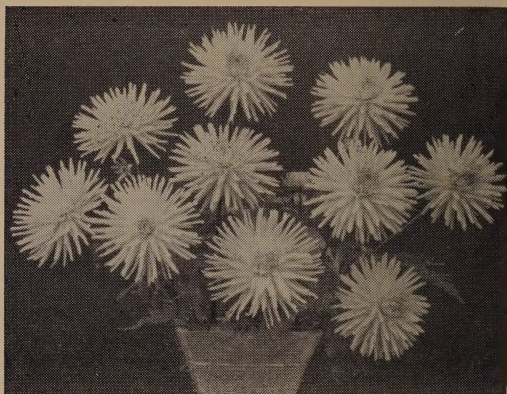
A bush of "**My Fancy**" in the garden
Grows only 18 in high. Ideal for borders, etc.



Incurved Cactus "Iva Jean"



A bush of **"Kelvin"** in the garden
 These blooms were 11 to 12 inches across and 7 in. deep



Miniature Cactus **"Treasure"**



Recurved Decorative **"Judith"**



“Val Saint Lambert”

Although this was one of the very first of the Fimbriated Cactus dahlias ever introduced, it is still one of the best. From Belgium.



“Andrie’s Wonder”

A large Belgian origination with petal formation entirely different to any other dahlia.



“Larry Heslin” 9 in. American

One of the most satisfactory large variegated dahlias I have as yet grown. All of the blooms have been true to their color.